

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 26 1985

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Cross Ranch Archeological District

and/or common Cross Ranch Archeological District

2. Location

street & number Cross Ranch Nature Preserve not for publication

city, town Hensler X vicinity of

state North Dakota 58547 code 38 county Oliver code 065

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Nature Preserve

4. Owner of Property - See Continuation Sheet for Additional Owners

name The Nature Conservancy, Midwest Regional Office

street & number 328 East Hennepin Avenue

city, town Minneapolis vicinity of state Minnesota 55414

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds

street & number Oliver County Courthouse

city, town Center state North Dakota 58530

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Cultural Resource Survey of the Cross  
title Ranch, Oliver County, North Dakota has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date January 1980 federal X state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of North Dakota

city, town Bismarck state North Dakota 58505

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

### ABSTRACT:

From 1956-1981, the Cross Ranch (formerly known as the Gaines Ranch) was a tract of land of about 11,000 acres, including about 1000 acres of leased state land, which was owned and operated as a cattle ranch by Mr. Robert H. Levis II of Alton, Illinois. The property was purchased in 1982 by The Nature Conservancy, which maintains about half of the original ranch area as the Cross Ranch Nature Preserve. The ranch area has had a long history of archeological research. A complete archeological survey of the ranch was accomplished in 1979 by the Department of Anthropology, University of North Dakota (Weston et al. 1980). Testing and excavation of several archeological sites within the ranch area has also been undertaken (e.g., Ahler et al. 1981; Ahler et al. 1982; Ahler and Picha 1984; Calabrese 1972; Lehmer et al. 1973; Wood 1985). As part of the Knife-Heart region of the Middle Missouri subarea (see Lehmer 1971), the ranch is rich in archeological resources, particularly those relating to the Plains Woodland and Plains Village periods, referred to collectively as the ceramic period. Ceramic period sites recorded on the ranch include earthlodge villages, winter villages, occupations or campsites, bison kill sites and processing stations, activity areas, debris scatters, burial mounds, rock cairns and effigies, eagle trapping pits, and stone ring sites. These diverse types of archeological resources are situated in largely undisturbed natural settings that are representative of the primary physiographic/environmental variability found along the Missouri River valley in the Dakotas. The combined factors of ceramic period site type variability and physiographic/environmental variability point to the the cultural theme or research orientation developed for the district - the study of the dynamics of ceramic period settlement and subsistence patterns.

### CONTEXTUAL DATA:

#### Archeological Work History:

Professional archeological investigations in the Cross Ranch area began slightly more than a century ago with the initial survey work of Theodore H. Lewis, under the sponsorship of Alfred J. Hill of Minneapolis, in 1883 (Wood 1978:74). This early period of archeological research in the area continued during the late 1800s and early-mid 1900s with the work of such individuals as Judge J. V. Brower of Minneapolis/St. Paul and the Minnesota Historical Society, and Orin G. Libby (1908), A. B. Stout (1910), George F. Will (1924), Herbert J. Spinden, Thad C. Hecker, and others from the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND). Additional archeological work, as well as ethnographic work at the Fort Berthold Reservation to the north, was also conducted in and around the Cross Ranch by Alfred W. Bowers of the Logan Museum, Beloit College, from 1929-1932 (Bowers 1948, 1950, 1965). Bowers' work in particular confirmed that the area in and around the Cross Ranch was the traditional homeland of the Awatixa Hidatsa, and he postulated that the village sites in the area contained a several hundred year chronical of their cultural development. At this time, archeologists focused on the conspicuous earthlodge village sites situated in the terraces adjacent to the Missouri River bottoms. Other work was also done at burial mound sites and rock effigy sites in the higher elevation breaks and uplands bordering

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 500 B.C.-A.D. 1862 **Builder/Architect** Not Applicable

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

ABSTRACT:

At the present time, no comprehensive research design or state plan exists for North Dakota which can be used in evaluating the significance of archeological resources. Regardless, it is obvious that the archeological resources of the Cross Ranch Archeological District are highly significant within the context of contemporary archeological research topics. The district contains a wide variety of ceramic period functional site types, situated in essentially undisturbed physiographic/environmental settings. These sites contain a high diversity of artifactual and ecofactual remains representing seasonal, environmental, and temporal-cultural variability. It is this variability, representing nearly the full array of ceramic period settlement-subsistence practices in the Knife-Heart region of the Missouri Valley, which gives the sites of the district cohesion as a unit of study. In this regard, the real significance of the sites of the district lies in their collective ability to provide broad-based data on the configuration and evolution of ceramic period settlement and subsistence patterns.

Data Categories and Cultural Features:

The district consists of a wide variety of ceramic period (Plains Woodland and Plains Village) functional site types, situated in various essentially undisturbed physiographic/environmental settings, and containing a diversity of artifactual and ecofactual remains. Important data categories and cultural features include permanent summer and winter residential bases (villages), long- and short-term campsites or occupations, mortuary sites, various activity areas, resource procurement sites, and religious shrines and place markers, which contain the remains of dwellings, defensive facilities, storage facilities, food procurement and processing facilities, faunal and floral remains, technological remains, religious facilities, social elements, and so on. It is this variability, representing nearly the full array of ceramic period settlement and subsistence practices in the the Knife-Heart region of the Missouri Valley, which gives the sites of the district cohesion as an important unit of study. The only primary elements of ceramic period settlement-subsistence practices that would not be available for investigation within the district would perhaps be seasonally scheduled subsistence activities which occurred completely outside the Missouri River valley. Considered on their individual merits alone, a number of sites have a demonstrated, significant research potential for narrowly focused chronological and behavioral studies. The real significance of the sites of the district, however, lies in their collective ability to provide broad-based data on the configuration and evolution of adaptive strategies - settlement and subsistence patterns - utilized by Plains Woodland and Plains Village groups. Such overview information would not be

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 6365

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle scale \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References See Continuation Sheet

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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### Verbal boundary description and justification

See Item Number 7

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state None code None county None code None

state None code None county None code None

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Mr. Dennis L. Toom, Research Associate	Ms. Sarah M. Moore, Graphics Specialist
	Dr. Stanley A. Ahler, Research Archeologist	

organization	Department of Anthropology	date	1 July 1985
	University of North Dakota		

street & number	Box 8254, University Station	telephone	(701) 777-3008
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city or town	Grand Forks	state	North Dakota 58202
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# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

James E. Sperry  
 State Historic Preservation Officer signature *James E. Sperry*

title	State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)	date	September 13, 1985
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### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

<i>Marion H. Stewart</i> Keeper of the National Register	date	11/4/85
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Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Mr. Douglas Price and  
Mr. William Price (joint owners)  
Rural Route  
Hensler, North Dakota 58547

Oliver County  
Oliver County Commissioners  
Oliver County Courthouse  
Center, North Dakota 58530

Mr. Gilbert Geiger  
Highway Contract Route  
Center, North Dakota 58530

North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department  
Pinehurst Office Park  
1424 West Century Ave., Suite 202  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Burlington Northern Railroad  
3800 Centennial Plaza  
777 Main Street  
Ft. Worth, Texas 76102

North Dakota Land Department  
State Capitol Building  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505

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the Missouri Valley (Weston et al. 1980; Ahler 1985). In addition to Bowers' seminal studies on Plains Village culture and history, the most notable piece of research to come out of this period is the baseline inventory report on earthlodge village sites in North Dakota produced by Will and Hecker (1944), which, like Bowers' work, described and documented several major village sites now found in the Cross Ranch Archeological District (e.g., 320L12, 320L14, 320L16, and 320L17).

Following the early period of archeological investigation, systematic site inventory efforts, once again focusing on the major earthlodge village sites, were initiated by the Smithsonian Institution in the late 1940s and early 1950s as part of its River Basin Survey program. In the late 1960s and 1970s, systematic testing and excavation work was done under the direction of Donald J. Lehmer of Dana College, Blair, Nebraska, and W. Raymond Wood of the University of Missouri-Columbia. Their work, supported in part by Robert H. Levis II, then owner of the Cross Ranch (cf. Wood 1983), concentrated on the generation of basic culture-historic data for several earthlodge village sites in and around the Cross Ranch locality (e.g., Lehmer 1971; Calabrese 1972; Lehmer et al. 1973; Wood 1985). Lehmer and Wood also investigated nearby burial mound sites (Chomko and Wood 1973) and a newly discovered winter village (Ice Glider, 320L110) found on the Missouri floodplain and attributed to the Lakota Sioux (Wood 1985).

A complete, systematic archeological survey of the Cross Ranch was accomplished in 1979 by the University of North Dakota (UND) under the direction of Stanley A. Ahler (Weston et al. 1980). The purpose of the inventory was to provide management information on the cultural resources of the Cross Ranch to the North Dakota Department of Parks and Recreation and the SHSND pending the proposed sale of the ranch by Levis to the state for inclusion and preservation in the state parks system. The voters of North Dakota rejected the purchase of Cross Ranch as a state park in a state-wide referendum in 1980, and the property was purchased in January 1982 by The Nature Conservancy, a private conservation concern. The Nature conservancy subsequently sold about half of the original ranch property to surrounding landowners and maintains the remaining half as the Cross Ranch Nature Preserve.

Archeological research conducted by UND under the direction of Ahler continued from 1980-1982 under the sponsorship of the SHSND (Ahler et al. 1981; Ahler et al. 1982; Ahler and Picha 1984). This work focused on the testing of campsites, activity areas, bison kill and processing stations, rock cairns and effigies, and other nonvillage sites located in various physiographic settings at the ranch to gain basic information on these types of sites, which were poorly documented and little understood at the time. Twenty-one sites were tested in this three year program.

It can be stated unequivocally that the Cross Ranch has been subjected to the most intensive, comprehensive archeological investigation of any locality of similar size or setting in the Missouri Valley of the Dakotas. Consequently, it is well documented that the cultural resources of the district form a corpus of highly important and sometimes unique archeological sites, many of which are of demonstrable or probable

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high potential significance to furthering our of knowledge Native American prehistory and history.

Historic/Prehistoric Context:

The Cross Ranch falls within an area Lehmer (1971:28-29) has defined as the Knife-Heart region of the Middle Missouri subarea of the North American Great Plains, identified as the segment of the Missouri Valley between the mouths of the Knife and Heart Rivers. As it is presently understood, the Knife-Heart region contains archeological resources attributable to the Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000-6000 B.C.), the Plains Archaic period (ca. 6000 B.C.-500 B.C./A.D. 1), the Plains Woodland period (ca. 500 B.C./A.D. 1-A.D. 1000), the Plains Village period (ca. A.D. 1000-1862), and the Euroamerican period (ca. A.D. 1862-present) (cf. Lehmer 1971). Recent, comprehensive statements on the culture history of the Knife-Heart region as it is presently known are presented in Lovick and Ahler (1982) and Wood (1985).

The Paleoindian period represents the earliest known occupation of the region by native peoples. It is characterized by bands of nomads whose subsistence strategies were apparently focused on the hunting of now extinct species of late Pleistocene megafauna. Characteristic diagnostic artifacts include a variety of fluted and unfluted lanceolate dart point and knife forms.

The Plains Archaic period reflects a shift away from the specialized big game hunting subsistence pattern of the Paleoindian period to a more broad-spectrum hunting and gathering strategy as the Pleistocene gave way to the Holocene. It is characterized by bands of nomadic hunter-gatherers who exploited a wide variety of Holocene fauna and flora. Typical diagnostic artifacts include a number of types of lanceolate, notched, and stemmed dart point and knife forms.

The Plains Woodland period is viewed as a time of innovation in the region. The emergence of the period represents the initial development of cultures that were apparently more complex than those of the preceding fully nomadic groups. During this time, there are indications of increasing sedentism and probably limited experimentation with horticulture. The atlatl and dart of the preceding Paleoindian and Plains Archaic periods is replaced by the bow and arrow midway through this period. Other innovations developed by Woodland peoples include complex mortuary practices as evidenced by elaborate mound burials, ceramics, and semipermanent dwellings and campsites. All of these factors suggest a more complex, stable, and sedentary lifeway than was present previously. Compared to the sites of the Paleoindian and Plains Archaic periods, sites attributable to the Plains Woodland period are relatively common in the region, including campsites, kill sites and processing stations, activity areas, and burial mounds. This relative increase in numbers of sites also suggests an increasing population base during Plains Woodland times.

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In terms of sheer numbers of archeological sites, the Plains Village period stands out as the predominant native cultural phenomenon in the region. The first village inhabitants of the region included groups ancestral to the Mandan and Hidatsa. Later, during early historic times, groups of Arikara moved to the region from the Missouri Valley in South Dakota. The period encompasses the late prehistoric and early historic time frames and is divided by Lehmer (1971) and others into a number of taxonomic units. Lovick and Ahler (1982) present the most current information on the taxonomic units of the Plains Village period in the Knife-Heart region. Plains Village period sites are best known as extensive earthlodge villages, both fortified and unfortified. Other, less well known site types include isolated earthlodges, campsites, burial grounds, kill sites and processing stations, and activity areas. Outstanding features of the period include a semisedentary settlement pattern with seasonally occupied, permanent dwellings (earthlodges) organized into villages. Subsistence was based on horticulture, hunting, and gathering. Horticultural produce of the villagers included corn, beans, squash, tobacco, and sometimes sunflowers. The innovations noted above for the Plains Woodland period, with the apparent exception of mound burials, all manifest themselves in more fully developed and complex forms within the Plains Village period. It is also evident that overall social complexity in Native American lifeways reached its height in the region during this period, as did the native population base.

The Plains Village period also encompasses the rise to dominance of the region by native equestrians such as the Sioux after the smallpox epidemics of the late 1700s and early 1800s had ravaged the villagers, as well as early exploration of the region by Euroamericans and the development of the fur trade which paved the way for Euroamerican subjugation and settlement of the region during the following period.

The Euroamerican period was firmly established in the region by A.D. 1862 with the amalgamation of the surviving Plains Villagers in their last earthlodge village at Like-A-Fishhook. Early occupation of the region by Euroamericans included such activities as exploration, the operation of the fur trade, and militarism. Later, after most all native groups had been restricted to reservations, transportation routes, towns, ranches, and homesteads were established.

The majority of the archeological components in the Cross Ranch Archeological District which have been investigated sufficiently enough to determine their cultural period relate to the Plains Woodland and Plains Village periods, often referred to collectively as the ceramic period. As Table 1 indicates, at least 32.9% of all components in the district are assigned to the ceramic period (Plains Woodland, Plains Village, and undifferentiated Plains Woodland/Plains Village components), while 71.9% of all presently classified components (excluding general prehistoric components) are attributed to this broad culture-historic unit. Furthermore, it is expected that as additional culture-historic data on the resources of the district become available, many more ceramic period components will be identified. No definite Paleoindian components have been found as yet within the district, and only a few Plains Archaic or preceramic components have been recorded. Likewise, little importance is presently attributed to sites of the Euroamerican period within the context of the district.

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Table 1. Summary of Cultural Period Classification for Archeological Site Components, Cross Ranch Archeological District. Some Sites Contain Components Belonging to More than One Period.

Cultural Period	Component Frequency	% of All Components	% of Classifiable Components
Euroamerican	8	4.9	10.5
Plains Village	21	12.8	27.6
Plains Woodland	24	14.6	31.6
Undifferentiated Plains Woodland/Village (Ceramic Period)	9	5.5	11.8
Preceramic	14	8.5	18.4
General Prehistoric	88	53.7	----
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>

Consequently, the presently identified research potential of the cultural resources of the district relates almost entirely to the ceramic period of the Knife-Heart region (ca. 500 B.C./A.D. 1-A.D. 1862).

Identified ceramic period sites in the district include a variety of functional site types such as earthlodge villages (both summer and winter villages), campsites, activity areas, kill and processing stations, rock cairns and effigies, eagle trapping pits, and burial mounds (Table 2). Debris scatters, one of the most frequent site types in the district, are primarily surface scatters of lithic and faunal artifacts which have not been tested and which cannot be assigned to specific functional site types. The sites of the district are distributed among four different physiographic zones of the Missouri Valley, including the floodplain zone, the terrace zone, the breaks zone, and the uplands zone, which together encompass all of the gross physiographic variability within and immediately adjacent to the river valley. The

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Table 2. Summary Data on Types of Identified Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District.

Resource Type	Number	% of Total	Number of Individually Eligible Sites	Number of Contributing Sites	Number of Noncontributing Sites
Earthlodge Villages	6	4.0	6	06 <i>NR 11/4/85</i>	0
Winter Villages	6	4.0	1	56	0
Rock Cairns	26	17.3	2	219	7
Rock Effigies	10	6.7	1	810	0
Debris Scatters	69	46.0	10	5565	4
Stone Rings	6	4.0	1	56	0
Eagle Trapping Pits	2	1.3	0	2	0
Homesteads	4	2.7	0	0	4
Cemeteries	2	1.3	0	0	2
Burial Mound Groups	2	1.3	2	82	0
Occupations/Campsites	7	4.7	7	87	0
Activity Areas	6	4.0	4	84	2
Bison Kill/Processing Stations	2	1.3	2	82	0
Miscellaneous	2	1.3	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>21</b>

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high degree of site type variability for ceramic period sites within the district, combined with their distribution throughout all of the major physiographic zones within the Missouri Valley, points to the cultural theme or research orientation which can be most profitably pursued within the district - the study of the dynamics of settlement and subsistence patterns in the Cross Ranch Archeological District and the Knife-Heart region as a whole during the ceramic period. Several archeological sites within the district have a demonstrated potential for the generation of data relevant to the resolution of problems related to this theme or research topic. Many other sites, which remain to be tested and evaluated, are also expected to have this potential.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA:

Boundaries and Justification:

The Cross Ranch Archeological District is located on the west bank of the Missouri River approximately 5 miles southeast of Hensler, North Dakota, and in the immediate vicinity of the abandoned town of Sanger, North Dakota. The district encompasses a large area within the Missouri River valley, extending about nine miles from north to south and about three miles from east to west; it is generally bounded by the Missouri River or its recent floodplain on the east, and by upland prairie on the west. The exact boundaries are set on the accompanying U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangle maps and on the accompanying overview map.

The first consideration in determining the boundary for the district was the boundary of the original area of the Cross Ranch owned by Levis (including adjoining state-owned lands leased by Levis) which was subjected to a complete cultural resources inventory in 1979 (Weston et al. 1980). On the basis of this intensive archeological survey work, the maximum possible extent of the district was judged to be the original Cross Ranch area. With this land tract as a beginning point, decisions were then made to eliminate certain areas of the original ranch which did not contribute to the identified historic context of the district. Such areas were eliminated on the basis of (1) extremely low site densities relative to other parts of the ranch, (2) a lack of sites relevant or at least potentially relevant to the defined cultural theme of the district (i.e., the study of the dynamics of ceramic period settlement-subsistence patterns), and (3) a lack of relevance to the physiographic or environmental variability represented within the district relative to archeological site variability.

As originally surveyed, the Cross Ranch consisted of two major units, a north unit containing approximately 9400 acres and a separate south unit containing about 1600 acres. A similar two unit configuration is maintained for the boundary of the district. Nearly all land within the original south unit of the ranch is included in the south unit of the district. Prehistoric archeological sites, many of demonstrated or high potential significance to the theme of the district, occur throughout this area. Virtually all of the south unit is in an undisturbed native breaks or upland prairie setting that is maintained as part of the Cross Ranch Nature Preserve. Only one small 80 acre tract of the original south unit of the ranch which has been

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cultivated and contains no recorded archeological sites has been excluded from the south unit of the district.

Larger portions of the original north unit of the ranch have been excluded from the north unit of the district based on the criteria specified above. The post-1880 floodplain area immediately east of the present Missouri River channel has been completely excluded because no sites relevant to the cultural theme of the district could possibly occur here. Large pre-1880 floodplain and terrace areas in the original north unit of the ranch have also been excluded from the north unit of the district because they contain no significant archeological sites and cultivation has destroyed most of their physiographic integrity. Another large, contiguous block of land in the original north unit of the ranch, consisting largely of partially cultivated upland and breaks areas, was excluded from the north unit of the district because it exhibits an extremely low prehistoric site density and contains no known and significant archeological sites related to the theme of the district. The Cross Ranch Headquarters, consisting of a complex of former ranch buildings, and the abandoned town of Sanger were also intentionally excluded from the north unit of the district because they, too, contribute nothing to the identified theme of the district. With these exclusions, the north unit of the district encompasses some 4845 acres. Much of this area is also maintained as part of the Cross Ranch Nature Preserve.

In sum, the boundaries of the Cross Ranch Archeological District are set to include all known archeological sites recorded on the original Cross Ranch that are related or potentially related to settlement-subsistence practices during the ceramic period, as well as essentially undisturbed portions of the surrounding landscape relevant to these sites with respect to local physiographic and environmental variability, which are critical considerations in comprehensive settlement-subsistence studies.

Internal Composition, Archeological Activities, Previous Investigations:

Identified archeological sites within the district have been divided into 14 different descriptive/functional types: (1) earthlodge villages, (2) winter villages, (3) rock cairns, (4) rock effigies, (5) debris scatters, (6) stone rings, (7) eagle trapping pits, (8) homesteads, (9) cemeteries, (10) burial mounds, (11) occupations or campsites, (12) activity areas, (13) bison kill and processing stations, and (14) miscellaneous. Type designations that are functional in nature (virtually all types except rock feature sites and debris scatters) refer to tested sites or sites that have an immediately obvious purpose based on past experience. Type designations of a more descriptive nature (debris scatter, rock cairn, rock effigy, and stone ring sites) require testing and evaluation before they can be assigned to a functional type.

Summary information on the types and numbers of sites located within the district can be found in Table 2 (in the previous section on context). The archeological sites of the district are individually listed in Table 3 along with pertinent descriptive data. Culture-historic assignments and age estimates in Table 3 are based on comparative analyses, radiocarbon dates, and cross-dating of diagnostic artifacts among

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L12*** Upper Sanger	Earthlodge Village	16.5	Plains Village	Scattered Village Complex (A.D. 1300-1500)
320L14*** Cross Ranch Village	Earthlodge Village	13.8	Plains Village	Nailati Phase (A.D. 1300-1400)
320L16*** Bagnell Village	Earthlodge Village	12.5	Plains Village	Scattered Village Complex/ Heart River Phase (A.D. 1400-1600)
320L17*** Greenshield Village	Earthlodge Village	20	Plains Village	Arikara (and Mandan?) (A.D. 1790-1800)
320L25** Dan Post	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L26** Quabaug	General Debris Scatter	0.01	Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000)
320L27** Kittiwakes	Rock Effigy	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L28** Lost Patrol	General Debris Scatter	0.8	Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000)
320L29** Hyooska	Lithic Scatter	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L30* Big Wally	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L31** PH	Bone Scatter	0.05	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L32*** Frosty	General Debris Scatter	2.2	Plains Woodland/ Plains Village	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1862)

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L33** Caamora	General Debris Scatter	0.03	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L34** Windjammer	General Debris Scatter	0.1	Preceramic	Unknown (pre-500 B.C.)
320L35*** Windy Ridge	Stone Rings	25.8	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L36** Big Potato	General Debris Scatter	0.2	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L37** Babcock	General Debris Scatter	0.02	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L38** Hidden Spring	General Debris Scatter	0.05	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)
320L39** Mama Dog	General Debris Scatter	0.06	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L40** Baldy	General Debris Scatter	0.02	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L41** Dog	General Debris Scatter	0.03	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L42*** Loaf	General Debris Scatter	0.1	Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000)
320L43*** Turkey Feather	General Debris Scatter	0.3	Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000)
320L44** Goat	General Debris Scatter	0.8	Preceramic	Unidentified (pre-500 B.C.)

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Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L45*** Roscoe	General Debris Scatter	0.9	Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000)
320L46** Kachemak	General Debris Scatter	0.2	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L47** Kjos	General Debris Scatter	0.2	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L48** Lisa	Rock Effigy	0.02	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L49** Gatewood	Rock Effigy	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L50** Leaf	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L51** Vehik	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L52** Wood	General Debris Scatter	0.1	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L53** Janna	Bone Scatter	3.5	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L54** Chichagof	General Debris Scatter	0.7	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)
320L55** Ahler	General Debris Scatter	0.9	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)
320L56** Chilkoot	General Debris Scatter	0.4	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)
320L57** Calabrese	General Debris Scatter	0.1	Prehistoric	Unknown

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L59** Klippel	General Debris Scatter	0.07	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L60* Lippincott	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L61** Olinger	Rock Effigy	0.04	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L62** Petunia	Stone Ring	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L64** Phoenix	Rock Effigy	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L65*** Salt Flat	General Debris Scatter	0.6	Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000)
320L66** Tara	Rock Effigy	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L67** Madsen	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L68* Loendorf	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L69** Blue	Lithic Scatter	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L70** Schneider	Rock Effigy	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L71** Graham	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L72** Treat	Stone Rings	0.05	Prehistoric	Unknown

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L73** Ritterbush	General Debris Scatter	0.06	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L74** Blondie	Lithic Scatter	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L75** Reuer	Stone Rings	0.1	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L76** Sarah	Stone Rings	0.09	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L77** Smokey	Rock Effigy	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L78** Aquila	Eagle Trapping Pit	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L79** Falk	Stone Ring	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L80** Ogle	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L81** Chesney	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L82** Kay	General Debris Scatter and Rock Effigy (?)	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L83* Hotchkiss	Homestead	1.5	Euroamerican	Euroamerican (early A.D. 1900s)
320L84** Tag	General Debris Scatter	0.06	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L85** Yardley	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L90* Lutefisk	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L91* Goulding	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L92** Hetland	Rock Cairns and Rock Effigy (?)	0.01	Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000)
320L93** Jose	Eagle Trapping Pits	0.05	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L94** Marrowmeld	Bone Concentration	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L95** Hidden Jack	Cairn (Linear Rock Pile)	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L97** High Plains Drifter	Winter Village	1.8+	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)
320L98** Auger	Winter Village	(?)	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)
320L99** Kresh	Winter Village	(?)	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)
320L100** Brush Hog	Winter Village	(?)	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)
320L101** Orcrest	Winter Village	(?)	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)
320L104*** Sanger Mound Group	Burial Mounds, Linear and Conical	0.5	Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000)

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L109*** Levis Mound Group	Burial Mounds, Linear and Conical	30	Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000)
320L110*** Ice Glider	Winter Village	25	Plains Village (Equestrian Nomadic)	Lakota Sioux (mid-A.D. 1800s)
320L132*** Dutchess	General Debris Scatter	6.7	Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000)
320L133** Duke	General Debris Scatter	0.4	Prehistoric	Unknwon
320L134** Craig	General Debris Scatter	0.04	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L135** Teenager	Bone Scatter	0.03	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L136** Teddy	Bone Scatter	0.05	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L137** Molly	General Debris Scatter	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L138** Vander Steen	General Debris Scatter	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L139*** Jeep Cut	General Debris Scatter	0.01	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)
320L140*** Ockham	General Debris Scatter	0.04	Plains Woodland/ Plains Village	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1862)
320L141** Eye	Bone Scatter	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L142** Raisch	General Debris Scatter	0.07	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L143** Trimble	General Debris Scatter	0.03	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L144*** Angus	Occupation or Campsite and Activity Area	0.2	Plains Village	Nailati Phase (A.D. 1300-1400) Heart River Phase (A.D. 1450-1600)
320L145** Turnbuckle	General Debris Scatter	2.3	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L146** Terecita	General Debris Scatter	3.1	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L147** Linda	Bone Scatter	0.7	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L148*** PG	Activity Area	1.5	Pre-ceramic Plains Woodland Plains Village	Unknown (pre-500 B.C.) Unknown (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000) Clark's Creek Phase (A.D. 1250-1300) Knife River Phase (A.D. 1750-1862)
320L149** Magnolia	Bone Scatter	0.4	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L150** Charlie	General Debris Scatter	1	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L151** Brownie	Bone Scatter	0.8	Prehistoric	Unknown

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L152** Sister	General Debris Scatter	0.8	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L153*** Gladys	Activity Area	0.75	Late Plains Wood- land/Village Preceramic	Unidentified (A.D. 500-1862) Unknown (pre-500 B.C.)
320L154* Anderson	Homestead	3.5	Euroamerican	Euroamerican (late A.D. 1800s-mid A.D. 1900s)
320L155** Jenny	General Debris Scatter	0.8	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L156*** Robin	Occupation or Campsite	0.8	Early Plains Woodland Late Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 500) Unidentified (A.D. 500-1000)
320L157** RHL	General Debris Scatter	0.6	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L158*** Emery	General Debris Scatter	2.6	Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000)
320L159*** Bundlemaker	Bison Kill and Processing Station	0.75	Late Plains Archaic/Early Woodland Late Plains Woodland Plains Village	Unidentified (1000 B.C.-A.D. 500) Unidentified (A.D. 500-1000) Unidentified (A.D. 1300-1400)
320L160*** Dale	General Debris Scatter	0.3	Plains Woodland	Unidentified (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000)

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L161*** Stoney	Occupation or Campsite	2.6	Late Plains Archaic/Early Woodland	Unidentified (1000 B.C.-A.D. 500)
			Late Plains Woodland	Unidentified (A.D. 500-1000)
320L162*** Shide	Occupation or Campsite	5.0	Late Plains Woodland	Unidentified (A.D. 500-1000)
320L163*** Holzer	Activity Area	0.6	Late Plains Wood- land/Village	Unidentified (A.D. 500-1862)
320L164** Windsor	Lithic Scatter	0.2	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L165* Ribbon	Activity Area	0.2	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L166** Harvey	Lithic Scatter	0.08	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L167* Bagnell Cemetery	Cemetery	0.7	Euroamerican	Euroamerican (A.D. 1883-1974)
320L168* Bagnell Homestead	Homestead	1.1	Euroamerican	Euroamerican (late A.D. 1800s-mid A.D. 1900s)
320L169** Reliance	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L170*** Rivera	Bison Kill and Processing Station	0.2+	Late Plains Archaic/Early Woodland	Unidentified (1000 B.C.-A.D. 500)
			Preceramic	Unidentified (pre-1000 B.C.)

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L171* Gaines	Cemetery	0.01	Euroamerican	Euroamerican (A.D. 1942-1978)
320L172*** Lehmer	Activity Area	1	Late Plains Wood- land/Village Preceramic	Unidentified (A.D. 500-1862) Unidentified (pre-500 B.C.)
320L173*** Wailer	Rock Cairn and Activity Area	0.01	Late Plains Wood- land/Village Preceramic	Unidentified (A.D. 500-1862) Unidentified (pre-500 B.C.)
320L174** TB	General Debris Scatter	1.1	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L175* DD	Activity Area	0.02	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L176** Scarlet	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L177*** Hat	Occupation or Campsite	5	Late Plains Woodland	Unidentified (A.D. 500-100)
320L178*** Man	Rock Effigy and Activity Area	0.01	Late Plains Woodland	Unidentified (A.D. 500-1000)
320L179*** Rabic	Rock Cairn and Activity Area	0.05	Late Plains Wood- land/Village	Unidentified (A.D. 500-1862)
320L180** Hidden Rock	Rock Cairn and Lithic Scatter	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L181** Lemming	Rock Cairn and Lithic Scatter	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L182** Highland	Rock Cairn and Lithic Scatter	0.4	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L183** Berit	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L184** Dragonfly	Lithic Scatter	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L185* Kato	Lithic Scatter	0.05	Preceramic	Unidentified (pre-500 B.C.)
390L186* Greenshields Homestead - B	Homestead	0.7	Euroamerican	Euroamerican (late A.D. 1800s-mid A.D. 1900s)
320L187** Over	Rock Effigy	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L190** Brophil	General Debris Scatter	0.3	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L191* Candy	Lithic Scatter	0.1	Preceramic	Unidentified (pre-500 B.C.)
320L192* Schween	Lithic Scatter	1.6	Preceramic	Unidentified (pre-500 B.C.)
320L193** Cope	General Debris Scatter	0.2	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)
320L196* Trigo	Grain Elevator and Loading Dock	0.08	Euroamerican	Euroamerican (late A.D. 1800s-early A.D. 1900s)
320L199** Hind	Bone Scatter	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
320L200* Maverick	Lithic Scatter	0.06	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L216** Epoch	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L217** Nickel	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L218* Mandan to Stanton Stage Road	Dirt-Track Roadway	----	Euroamerican	Euroamerican (late A.D. 1800s-early A.D. 1900s)
320L252*** Legacy	Occupation or Campsite	1.4	Late Plains Woodland	Unidentified (A.D. 500-1000)
320L253*** Carroll	Occupation or Campsite	1.5	Late Plains Woodland	Unidentified (A.D. 500-1000)
320L254** Dorfmann	General Debris Scatter	1.3	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L260* Bummer	Rock Cairn	0.01	Prehistoric	Unknown
320L261* Allen	Rock Cairn	0.01	Late Plains Woodland/Village	Unidentified (A.D. 500-1862)
320L266** Tree Top	General Debris Scatter	1.2	Late Plains Woodland/Village Preceramic	Unidentified (A.D. 500-1862) Unidentified (pre-500 B.C.)

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Table 3. Summary of Archeological Resources, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Concluded.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Estimated Acreage	Cultural Period	Archeological Taxon and Estimated Time Span
32OL422*** Haystack	Earthlodge Village	1.6	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)
32OL423*** Levis Village	Earthlodge Village	0.3	Plains Village	Unidentified (A.D. 1000-1862)

\*\*\*Denotes sites that are considered to be individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places with respect to the cultural theme of the district.

\*\*Denotes sites that are considered to be contributing to the cultural theme of the district, but are not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at this time because of a lack of information (i.e, testing data).

\*Denotes sites that are not considered to be contributing to the cultural theme of the district, and are not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places within the identified historic context of the district.

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investigated sites within the district and the Knife-Heart region (see supporting documentation: Weston et al. 1980; Ahler et al. 1981; Ahler et al. 1982). Data on radiocarbon dates from sites within the district are presented in Table 4. Information on archeological activities, previous investigations, and bibliographic references for each site in the district is summarized in Table 5. A brief discussion on each type of site represented in the district follows.

Earthlodge Villages: This type of site includes six sedentary villages situated in the terrace zone just above the Missouri River floodplain. Earthlodge villages represent the most prominent, visible, and well known cultural resources in the district (Weston et al. 1980:37). Four of the villages have been tested and subjected to some level of excavation beyond testing (320L12, 320L14, 320L16, and 320L17) (e.g., Calabrese 1972; Lehmer et al. 1973; Wood 1985). All were found to contain the remains of earthlodge architecture, cache pits, hearths, and other features, and midden deposits. The full range of Plains Village artifactual materials was also found in abundance at each investigated village, including unmodified bone and bone tools, chipped and ground stone tools and debris, fire-cracked rock, native ceramics, unmodified and modified shell, and botanical remains. The two untested sites (320L422 and 320L423) are believed to contain similar materials. The historic Greenshield Village (320L17) also contains an abundance of Euroamerican trade goods; its estimated time span is based on historic documentation (Wood 1985). All earthlodge village sites are considered to be individually eligible for listing on the National Register because of their demonstrated high research potential regarding Plains Village settlement-subsistence patterns.

Winter Villages: This type of site is found buried in the pre-1880 floodplain of the Missouri River in the district. They contain some combination of burned earth, chacoal, ash, bone debris, and other artifactual debris. These materials are interpreted as the remains of individual structures or dwellings, some destroyed by fire, that were placed within the floodplain forest for protection from severe winter weather (Weston et al. 1980:37-38). Five of these sites were discovered by probes into the floodplain forest floor with a power auger during the 1979 UND survey. They are thought to be Plains Village period winter villages containing architectural remains and other artifactual debris, but this has not yet been confirmed by testing. The sixth site, Ice Glider (320L110), is a documented winter village attributed to mid-1800s use by the Lakota Sioux (Wood 1985). Ice Glider is considered to be individually eligible for listing on the National Register because of its demonstrated research potential relative to ceramic period settlement-subsistence patterns. The others are considered to be strong candidates for individual eligibility, and, as such, they are minimally judged to be contributing resources. It is likely that other winter villages are located in the pre-1880 floodplain area of the district in view of their low visibility and the limited area covered by systematic auger probing in 1979. Documented winter villages are extremely rare in the Middle Missouri subarea, increasing the importance of such sites recording within the district.

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Table 4. Radiocarbon Dates from Archeological Sites in the Cross Ranch Archeological District.

Cultural Period	Site	Material Dated	Lab Number	Age RC Years BP 5568 yr 1/2 life
Late Archaic or Early Woodland	Bundlemaker (320L159)	charcoal	TX-4243	2,310 $\pm$ 80 BP
	Bundlemaker (320L159)	charcoal	TX-4244	2,160 $\pm$ 60 BP
Late Woodland	Legacy (320L252)	charcoal	TX-4246	1,230 $\pm$ 570 BP
Plains Village	PG (320L148)	charcoal	SMU-1203	700 $\pm$ 50 BP
	PG (320L148)	charcoal	SMU-1204	720 $\pm$ 50 BP
	Upper Sanger (320L12)	charcoal	SMU-1254	620 $\pm$ 50 BP
	Upper Sanger (320L12)	charcoal	SMU-1277	650 $\pm$ 50 BP
	Angus (320L144)	charcoal	SMU-1210	620 $\pm$ 40 BP
	Angus (320L144)	charcoal	SMU-1211	610 $\pm$ 50 BP
	Cross Ranch (320L14)	charcoal	M-2368	420 $\pm$ 100 BP
	Cross Ranch (320L14)	charcoal	M-2369	590 $\pm$ 100 BP
	Cross Ranch (320L14)	charcoal	SMU-1059	650 $\pm$ 40 BP
Cross Ranch (320L14)	charcoal	SMU-1202	530 $\pm$ 50 BP	

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Table 4. Radiocarbon Dates from Archeological Sites in the Cross Ranch Archeological District, Concluded.

Cultural Period	Site	Material Dated	Lab Number	Age RC Years BP 5568 yr 1/2 life
	Bundlemaker (320L159)	charcoal	TX-4245	640 ± 60 BP
	Bundlemaker (320L159)	charcoal	TX-4242	300 ± 60 BP
	Bagnell (320L16)	charcoal	WIS-540	380 ± 55 BP
	Bagnell (320L16)	charcoal	WIS-541	375 ± 50 BP
	Bagnell (320L16)	charcoal	WIS-542	260 ± 60 BP

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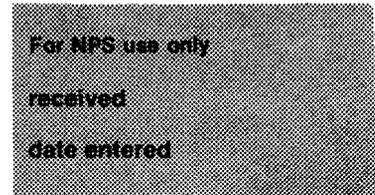
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Table 5. Summary of Site-Specific Archeological Investigations and Bibliographic References, Cross Ranch Archeological District.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L12 Upper Sanger	Earthlodge Village	Early 1900s, Survey and Testing	SHSND	Will 1924
		1929-31, Survey	LMBC	Will and Hecker 1944
		1946-47, 1951, Survey	SIRBS	Bowers 1948
		1968-69, Testing and Excavation	UMC & DC	SIRBS Records
		1978, Survey	UND	Lehmer 1971
320L14 Cross Ranch Village	Earthlodge Village	Early 1900s, Survey and Testing	SHSND	Stoutamire 1973
		1951, Survey	SIRBS	Wood 1985
		1968-69, Testing and Excavation	UMC & DC	Weston et al. 1978
		1978, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
		1979, Survey	UND	
320L16 Bagnell Village	Earthlodge Village	Early 1900s, Survey and Testing	SHSND	Will 1924
		1946-47, 1951, Survey	SIRBS	Will and Hecker 1944
		1968, 1970-73, Testing and Excavation	UMC & DC	SIRBS Records
		1979, Survey	UND	Lehmer 1971
				Lehmer et al. 1973
320L17 Greenshield Village	Earthlodge Village	Early 1900s, Survey and Testing	SHSND	Angus 1975
		1929, Excavation	LMBC	Pepperl 1976
		1946-47, 1951, Survey	SIRBS	Wood 1985
		1968, 1973, Testing and Excavation	UMC & DC	Weston et al. 1980
		1979, Survey	UND	

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Table 5. Summary of Site-Specific Archeological Investigations and Bibliographic References, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L25 Dan Post	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L26 Quabaug	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L27 Kittiwakes	Rock Effigy	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L28 Lost Patrol	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L29 Hyooska	Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L30 Big Wally	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L31 PH	Bone Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L32 Frosty	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L33 Caamora	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L34 Windjammer	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L35 Windy Ridge	Stone Rings	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L36 Big Potato	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980

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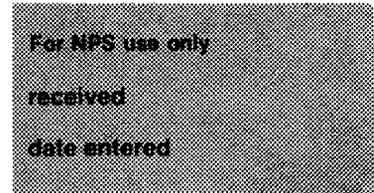
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Table 5. Summary of Site-Specific Archeological Investigations and Bibliographic References, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L37 Babcock	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L38 Hidden Spring	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L39 Mama Dog	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L40 Baldy	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L41 Dog	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L42 Loaf	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L43 Turkey Feather	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L44 Goat	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L45 Roscoe	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L46 Kachemak	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L47 Kjos	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L48 Lisa	Rock Effigy	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980

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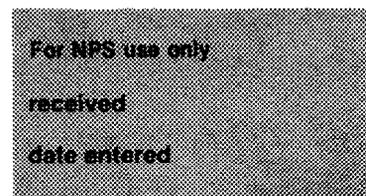
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Table 5. Summary of Site-Specific Archeological Investigations and Bibliographic References, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L49 Gatewood	Rock Effigy	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L50 Leaf	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L51 Vehik	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L52 Wood	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L53 Janna	Bone Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L54 Chichagof	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L55 Ahler	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L56 Chilkoot	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L57 Calabrese	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L59 Klippel	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L60 Lippincott	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L61 Olinger	Rock Effigy	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980

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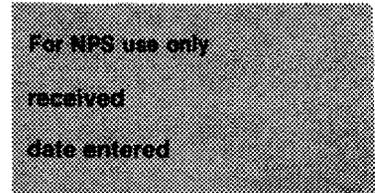
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Table 5. Summary of Site-Specific Archeological Investigations and Bibliographic References, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L62 Petunia	Stone Ring	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L64 Phoenix	Rock Effigy	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L65 Salt Flat	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L66 Tara	Rock Effigy	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L67 Madsen	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L68 Loendorf	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L69 Blue	Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L70 Schneider	Rock Effigy	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L71 Graham	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L72 Treat	Stone Rings	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L73 Ritterbush	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L74 Blondie	Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980

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Table 5. Summary of Site-Specific Archeological Investigations and Bibliographic References, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L75 Reuer	Stone Rings	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L76 Sarah	Stone Rings	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L77 Smokey	Rock Effigy	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L78 Aquila	Eagle Trapping Pit	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L79 Falk	Stone Ring	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L80 Ogle	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L81 Chesney	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L82 Kay	General Debris Scatter and Rock Effigy (?)	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L83 Hotchkiss	Homestead	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L84 Tag	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L85 Yardley	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L90 Lutefisk	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980

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Table 5. Summary of Site-Specific Archeological Investigations and Bibliographic References, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L91 Goulding	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L92 Hetland	Rock Cairns and Rock Effigy (?)	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L93 Jose	Eagle Trapping Pits	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L94 Marrowmeld	Bone Concentration	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L95 Hidden Jack	Cairn (Linear Rock Pile)	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L97 High Plains Drifter	Winter Village	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L98 Auger	Winter Village	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L99 Kresh	Winter Village	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L100 Brush Hog	Winter Village	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L101 Orcrest	Winter Village	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L104 Sanger Mound Group	Burial Mounds, Linear and Conical	1929, Survey 1969, Survey 1979, Survey	LMBC UMC & DC UND	Bowers 1930 Chomko and Wood 1973 Weston et al. 1980

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Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L109 Levis Mound Group	Burial Mounds, Linear and Conical	1969-70, Survey and Testing 1979, Survey	UMC & DC UND	Chomko and Wood 1973 Weston et al. 1980
320L110 Ice Glider	Winter Village	1971, Survey 1976, Testing 1979, Survey	UMC & DC UMC UND	Wood 1985 Wood 1985 Weston et al. 1980
320L132 Dutchess	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L133 Duke	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L134 Craig	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L135 Teenager	Bone Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L136 Teddy	Bone Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L137 Molly	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L138 Vander Steen	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L139 Jeep Cut	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L140 Ockham	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L141 Eye	Bone Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980

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Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L142 Raisch	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L143 Trimble	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L144 Angus	Occupation or Campsite and Activity Area	1979, Survey 1982, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler and Picha 1985
320L145 Turnbuckle	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L146 Terecita	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L147 Linda	Bone Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L148 PG	Activity Area	1979, Survey 1982, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler and Picha 1985
320L149 Magnolia	Bone Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L150 Charlie	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L151 Brownie	Bone Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L152 Sister	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L153 Gladys	Activity Area	1979, Survey 1981, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1982

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Table 5. Summary of Site-Specific Archeological Investigations and Bibliographic References, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L154 Anderson	Homestead	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L155 Jenny	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L156 Robin	Occupation or Campsite	1979, Survey 1980, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1981
320L157 RHL	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L158 Emery	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L159 Bundlemaker	Bison Kill and Processing Station	1979, Survey 1980, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1981
320L160 Dale	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L161 Stoney	Occupation or Campsite	1979, Survey 1980, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1981
320L162 Shide	Occupation or Campsite	1979, Survey 1981, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1982
320L163 Holzer	Activity Area	1979, Survey 1980, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1981
320L164 Windsor	Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L165 Ribbon	Activity Area	1979, Survey 1980, Testing 1981, Testing	UND UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1981 Ahler et al. 1982

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Table 5. Summary of Site-Specific Archeological Investigations and Bibliographic References, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L166 Harvey	Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L167 Bagnell Cemetery	Cemetery	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L168 Bagnell Homestead	Homestead	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L169 Reliance	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L170 Rivera	Bison Kill and Processing Station	1979, Survey 1981, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1982
320L171 Gaines	Cemetery	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L172 Lehmer	Activity Area	1979, Survey 1981, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1982
320L173 Wailer	Rock Cairn and Activity Area	1979, Survey 1980, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1981
320L174 TB	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L175 DD	Activity Area	1979, Survey 1981, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1982
320L176 Scarlet	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L177 Hat	Occupation or Campsite	1979, Survey 1981, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1982

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Table 5. Summary of Site-Specific Archeological Investigations and Bibliographic References, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L178 Man	Rock Effigy and Activity Area	1979, Survey 1980, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1981
320L179 Rabic	Rock Cairn and Activity Area	1979, Survey 1981, Testing	UND UND	Weston et al. 1980 Ahler et al. 1982
320L180 Hidden Rock	Rock Cairn and Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L181 Lemming	Rock Cairn and Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L182 Highland	Rock Cairn and Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L183 Berit	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L184 Dragonfly	Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L185 Kato	Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
390L186 Greenshields Homestead - B	Homestead	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L187 Over	Rock Effigy	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L190 Brophil	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L191 Candy	Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980

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Table 5. Summary of Site-Specific Archeological Investigations and Bibliographic References, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Continued.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L192 Schween	Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L193 Cope	General Debris Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L196 Trigo	Grain Elevator and Loading Dock	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L199 Hind	Bone Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L200 Maverick	Lithic Scatter	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L216 Epoch	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L217 Nickel	Rock Cairn	1979, Survey	UND	Weston et al. 1980
320L218 Mandan to Stanton Stage Road	Dirt-Track Roadway	Late 1880s, Survey 1891, Survey 1979, Survey	GLO MRC UND	GLO Plat Maps MRC 1894, Sheet 51 Weston et al. 1980
320L252 Legacy	Occupation or Campsite	1980, Survey and Testing	UND	Ahler et al. 1981
320L253 Carroll	Occupation or Campsite	1980, Survey 1981, Testing	UND UND	Ahler et al. 1981 Ahler et al. 1982
320L254 Dorfmann	General Debris Scatter	1980, Survey	UND	Ahler et al. 1981
320L260 Bummer	Rock Cairn	1981, Survey and Testing	UND	Ahler et al. 1982

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Table 5. Summary of Site-Specific Archeological Investigations and Bibliographic References, Cross Ranch Archeological District, Concluded.

Site Number and Name	Site Identification	Year and Nature of Investigation	Institution*	Reference(s)
320L261 Allen	Rock Cairn and Lithic Scatter	1981, Survey and Testing	UND	Ahler et al. 1982
320L266 Tree Top	General Debris Scatter	1981, Survey and Testing	UND	Ahler et al. 1982
320L422 Haystack	Earthlodge Village	1978, Survey 1979, Survey	UND UND	Weston et al. 1978 Weston et al. 1980
320L423 Levis Village	Earthlodge Village	1978, Survey 1979, Survey	UND UND	Weston et al. 1978 Weston et al. 1980

\*Institution abbreviations are: SHSND, State Historical Society of North Dakota; LMBC, Logan Museum, Beloit College; SIRBS, Smithsonian Institution, River Basin Surveys; UMC, University of Missouri-Columbia; DC, Dana College; UND, University of North Dakota; GLO, General Land Office; MRC, Missouri River Commission.

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Rock Cairns: The district includes 26 sites with what appear to be native constructed rock cairns. The cairn features consist of concentrations of cobbles and small boulders placed in roughly circular piles, generally ranging from 3-5 ft in diameter. Considerable antiquity is indicated for most of these features (prehistoric period) since the rocks are often well sodded-in (Weston et al. 1980:35). Cairn sites are typically found in the breaks zone of the district. Ordinarily, little other artifactual material is associated with rock cairn sites. Two tested rock cairn sites (320L173 and 320L179) were found to contain associated activity areas and culturally diagnostic artifacts indicative of Plains Woodland/Village use of these sites (Ahler et al. 1981; Ahler et al. 1982). Therefore, they are judged to have some research potential relevant to ceramic period settlement-subsistence studies and are considered to be individually eligible for listing on the National Register. On the basis of these findings, it is expected that most rock cairns in the district contain interpretable ceramic period remains. Rock cairn sites exhibiting other artifactual remains and/or which occur in discrete spatial clusters are also judged to have some research potential related to the cultural theme of the district and are considered to be contributing sites. Isolated rock cairns that do not exhibit other artifactual materials have a very low research potential and are thought to be noncontributing sites. Additional testing of rock cairn sites will probably reveal that most contain information of importance to ceramic period settlement-subsistence studies within the district.

Rock Effigies: These sites are concentrations of cobbles and small boulders placed on the ground surface in the form of zoomorphic or geometric figures. They are variable in size, ranging from 10-30 ft in length and may contain anywhere from 12-100 or more stones. Effigy sites are typically found on high promontories with commanding views in the district. The forms they represent are often difficult to determine, although most of those in the district appear to be turtles. A spectacular example of a turtle effigy in the south unit of the district was documented as early as 1909 (Stout 1910). Most of the stones forming the effigies are well sodded-in, suggesting some antiquity (prehistoric period). Few other artifacts are ordinarily found with effigies and it is often impossible to positively assign them to a specific period. However, Bowers (1965:370) notes that the turtle played an important part in Plains Village (Mandan and Hidatsa) religion and it is likely that some or all of these figures relate to the religious practices of local Mandan and Hidatsa groups who once occupied nearby villages. Bowers also notes that the Mandan and Hidatsa believed that stone effigies had been supernaturally arranged and they often used them as shrines (Weston et al. 1980:36-37). In view of the probable affiliation of these effigies with the Plains Village period, and their probable use as religious shrines by these native peoples, all effigy sites in the district are judged to be potentially significant to ceramic period settlement-subsistence studies and likely to be eligible for individual listing on the National Register. One tested rock effigy (320L178) proved to have an associated activity area containing materials suggestive of a Late Plains Woodland affiliation (Ahler et al. 1981), which is not necessarily inconsistent with the preceding interpretation. In view of this, 320L178 is considered to be individually

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eligible for listing on the National Register. All other effigy sites are evaluated as resources contributing to the cultural theme of the district.

Debris Scatters: This generic, descriptive site type includes surface and subsurface scatters of artifactual debris whose precise nature or function are unknown, generally due to a lack of testing. Sixty-nine sites identified as debris scatters are present throughout the district, including 49 general debris scatters (those exhibiting two or more visible artifact classes), 10 lithic scatters, and 10 bone scatters and concentrations. Upon testing, such sites ordinarily prove to be occupation/campsite locations, kill sites and processing stations, or activity areas of one sort or another. Twelve sites formerly classified as debris scatters have been tested sufficiently to determine National Register eligibility, ten of which were found to contain significant ceramic period archeological remains. Testing of general debris scatters indicates that those greater than one acre in size and with a preponderance of bone debris on the surface can be predicted to have a high research potential (Ahler et al. 1982:239). These findings indicate that it is highly likely that most untested debris scatters in the district will have some research potential relevant to the study of ceramic period settlement-subsistence patterns. General debris scatters found in settings offering the potential for cultural features (e.g., hearths) and/or stratified deposits, as well as containing some artifact class diversity (especially bone debris) and ceramic period diagnostic artifacts, are known to have a high research potential for the study of ceramic period settlement-subsistence patterns. Consequently, such sites are considered to be eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Other debris scatters lacking such observable characteristics, but minimally exhibiting subsistence refuse (i.e., bone debris), spatial clustering, and/or ceramic period diagnostic artifacts, are evaluated as contributing to the cultural theme of the district because of their potential to provide data on ceramic period settlement-subsistence practices. Debris scatters sites which have been tested and found to contain no significant archeological deposits, as well as untested, isolated scatters lacking ceramic period diagnostic artifacts and/or subsistence debris, are judged to have very little research potential. Hence, such sites are considered to be noncontributing to the historic context of the district. Preceramic debris scatters are also considered to be noncontributing resources within the identified historic context of the district.

Stone Rings: Sites assigned to this descriptive type exhibit one or more features consisting of cobbles or small boulders arranged in an open circle or ring. The sizes of the rings vary from about 10-30 ft in diameter. Functionally, stone rings are often identified as tipi rings, with the stones having been used to hold down the bottom edges of portable, skin-covered dwellings. The stones forming the rings are usually well sodded-in, suggesting some age for these sites (prehistoric period). Few other artifactual remains are ordinarily visible on the surface of these sites, and it is usually not possible to assign such sites to a culture-historic unit in the absence of excavation. Such sites in the district are typically situated on high ridges or promontories. They are usually interpreted as brief summer encampments (Weston et al. 1980:39). Six ring sites are present in the district, but none have been tested, nor

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are any assignable to a specific culture-historic unit at this time. Other stone ring sites that have been tested in the region often contain interpretable archeological remains attributable at least in part to the ceramic period. Furthermore, such sites do represent an important and little investigated aspect of ceramic period settlement-subsistence practices in the uplands zone, where most sites of this type are found. On this basis, one stone ring site within in district (320L35) is considered to be eligible for individual listing on the National Register because of its large size (25.8 acres) and comparatively high research potential for resolving problems dealing with ceramic period settlement-subsistence patterns. All other stone ring sites are evaluated as contributing to the cultural theme of the district in view of their probable ceramic period affinity and associated research potential.

Eagle Trapping Pits: These sites appear as small, excavated subsurface depressions that are presently 3-4 ft in diameter and about 2 ft deep. Two of these sites were recorded in the district, one in the uplands (320L78) and one in the breaks (320L93). The size, form, and setting of the pit features at these two sites are very similar to historically documented pits used by the Hidatsa for concealment while capturing eagles for feathers (see Wilson 1931). It is inferred by analogy that these sites served the same function within the district, although no specific culture-historic assignment can be made at this time (Weston et al. 1980:40). Both sites, because of their relative uniqueness and possible Plains Village (Hidatsa) association, are considered to be contributing resources within the historic context of the district in view of their assumed function and cultural affiliation.

Homesteads: Four Euroamerican homestead sites consisting of the locations of dwelling and other structural remains are present in the district. No particular importance is attached to any of these sites since they are in no way related to ceramic period settlement-subsistence practices. Such sites are considered to be noncontributing resources given the identified historic context of the district.

Cemeteries: Two small Euroamerican period cemeteries were found within the boundaries of the district. These essentially represent family burial plots for persons who once resided in or near the district. Cemeteries are usually not eligible for individual listing on the National Register under existing guidelines. Furthermore, the two cemeteries within the district are considered to be noncontributing resources because they are irrelevant to the study of ceramic period settlement-subsistence patterns, the identified cultural theme of the district.

Burial Mounds: Two burial mound groups (320L104 and 320L109) are present at the edge of the uplands in the district. Both sites have a commanding view of the Missouri Valley. Conical and linear type mounds are present in each group (Weston et al. 1980:39-40). Such sites are invariably associated with the Plains Woodland period, although later Plains Village groups may have also used them for burial since they incorporated such features into their religious beliefs (Chomko and Wood 1973:15). The 320L109 mound group has been tested and proved to contain human burials (Chomko and Wood 1973:9). A human burial was also removed from a disturbance in one of the 320L104

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mounds (Chomko and Wood 1973:8). Both mound groups are considered to be individually eligible for nomination to the National Register in view of their connection to the cultural theme of the district, their significance to Native American religion, and the research potential of the human remains they contain for physical anthropological studies.

Occupations or Campsites: These sites represent short-term occupations or encampments primarily associated with the Plains Woodland and/or Plains Village periods. All seven such sites within the district have been identified on the basis of testing information derived from what had previously been described as general debris scatters (see Ahler et al. 1981; Ahler et al. 1982; Ahler and Picha 1984). Such sites typically contain a variety of domestic and subsistence debris as well as hearth features. So far, they have been found exclusively in the breaks and terrace zones of the district. These campsites are considered to be highly significant and eligible for individual listing on the National Register because of their ability to contribute data on little known aspects of ceramic period settlement-subsistence patterns. The testing of additional general debris scatters within the district will undoubtedly result in the identification of other ceramic period campsites.

Activity Areas: Sites of this type contain only limited classes of artifactual remains. Consequently, they are inferred to represent restricted sets of activities such as tool manufacture and maintenance, resource extraction, look-out stations, and the like. Such sites appear to be present throughout the district. Activity sites within the district, like the campsites discussed above, have been identified on the basis of information obtained from the testing of debris scatters (Ahler et al. 1981; Ahler et al. 1982). Sites of this general functional type within the district that can be assigned to a specific culture-historic unit, of which there are four that minimally contain Plains Woodland and/or Plains Village components, are considered to be eligible for individual listing on the National Register because they contain information on various activities related to ceramic period settlement-subsistence practices. Other activity areas within the district found to be lacking ceramic period diagnostic artifacts, of which there are two, are evaluated as noncontributing resources.

Bison Kill and Processing Stations: Two bison kill and processing stations (320L159 and 320L170) of primary Plains Woodland affiliation have been discovered in the district through the testing of debris scatters in and near wooded draws within the breaks (Ahler et al. 1981; Ahler et al. 1982). There are also indications of a later Plains Village component at 320L159 and earlier preceramic components at both sites. The sites primarily contain quantities of bison bone debris with associated kill/processing tools and tool maintenance debris. Both sites are interpreted as locations where bison were ambushed, dispatched, and butchered, perhaps through the use of drives from the nearby uplands into the draws of the breaks. These sites are of unquestioned significance to the cultural theme of the district because they represent an important aspect of ceramic period subsistence practices. Therefore, both are considered to be eligible for individual listing on the National Register.

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Miscellaneous: This group includes the ruins of a Euroamerican grain elevator and loading dock (320L196), and the spotty remains of a dirt-track road (320L218) that was the stage line from Mandan to Stanton, North Dakota, during the late 1800s and early 1900s. No significance is presently attached to either of these sites since they are in no way related to ceramic period settlement-subsistence practices. Consequently, they are both evaluated as noncontributing resources within the identified historic context of the district.

Environment:

The Cross Ranch Archeological District is located on the west side of the Missouri River valley in what is referred to locally as the Sanger Bend area. It encompasses portions of all of the major physiographic zones within and immediately adjacent to the valley, including: (1) the floodplain zone, (2) the terrace zone, (3) the breaks zone, and (4) the uplands zone (Weston et al. 1980; Ahler 1985). The representation within the district of all of the physiographic variability within the Missouri Valley, which offers an abundance and diversity of faunal and floral resources, is a major factor contributing to the significance of the district as an important unit of study for regional settlement-subsistence studies. Furthermore, and of paramount importance, the Cross Ranch locality lies directly within the one remaining segment of the Missouri Valley in the Dakotas - the Knife-Heart region - where both the native physiography and the associated cultural resources remain more or less unchanged by modern development and agricultural practices. All other regions in the Missouri Valley of the Dakotas have been substantially modified in recent times, particularly by massive dam and reservoir projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers which have inundated more than 80% of the former river valley.

Floodplain Zone: The Missouri floodplain consists of alluvially deposited silts, sands, and clays. It supports an extensive floodplain forest with a variety of woody vegetation, including American elm, boxelder, bur oak, cottonwood, green ash, peach-leaved willow, buffaloberry, chokecherry, and Russian olive (Burgess et al. 1973; Karch and Hanson 1979:2-3). The floodplain zone comprises about 1300 acres or about 20% of the proposed district.

Terrace Zone: Situated immediately above the floodplain and extending to the edge of the breaks is the terrace zone. It has a complex structure containing one or more distinctive terrace subunits which formed at various times in the past in response to changing river conditions. Terraces of the Missouri are generally treeless and covered by mixed grass prairie. Wooded draws and stream channels are present which support green ash, American elm, quaking aspen, boxelder, chokecherry, hawthorn, bur oak, Juneberry, wolfberry, woodsrose, ribes, balsam poplar, basswood, and numerous other rare floral species (Goetz 1979:2). The physical structure of the terraces consists of Pleistocene age alluvial sands and gravels of the Coleharbor Group and Oahe Formation, capped by Holocene age windblown silts (Bluemle 1979:4; Burgess et al. 1973:25-27). The terrace zone comprises about 2035 acres or about 32% of the area of the district.

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Breaks Zone: The "breaks" of the Missouri consist of the eroded, steeply sloping walls of the river valley. In many places the zone is characterized by a myriad of ephemeral creeks, coulees, erosional channels, and wooded draws, many of which originate at springs near the juncture with the higher elevation upland zone to the west. The breaks are cut into Tertiary bedrock of the Fort Union group for the most part (Bleumle 1979:4). These bedrock exposures are only thinly mantled in most places by a combination of reworked glacial deposits, old terrace deposits, slopewash, and windblown silt. Except for wooded draws, the breaks are treeless and covered with mixed grass vegetation. Wooded draws in the breaks contain such floral species as bur oak, green ash, American elm, aspen, Juneberry, boxelder, chokecherry, dogwood, horizontal juniper, balsam poplar, silverberry, hawthorn, plum, buffaloberry, willow, hackberry, and basswood (Karch and Hanson 1979:2). The breaks zone contains about 1750 acres or approximately 28% of the area of the district.

Uplands Zone: The uplands join the western margin of the breaks at the lip of the Missouri Valley. They consist of relatively flat to rolling table lands forming the plains beyond the valley proper. The juncture of the breaks and uplands is often very abrupt, with the breaks forming a steep, high escarpment at its interface with the uplands. The uplands are located well above the level of the river, offering a spectacular panoramic view of Missouri Valley in many places. Upland sediments consist primarily of the Paleocene Sentinel Butte Formation, mantled by a thin veneer of Pleistocene Coleharbor Group glacial sediments and windblown silt (Bleumle 1979:4-6). The uplands surface supports a mixed grass prairie ecosystem that is generally devoid of flowing water and trees (Goetz 1979:2). The uplands zone contains about 1280 acres or approximately 20% of the area of the district.

Faunal Resources: The fauna of the Missouri Valley is varied and abundant. Native large game species presently consist of mule deer, white-tail deer, and pronghorn. In the past, other species included bison, elk, grizzly, and wolves; these species are no longer found in the area. Smaller mammals include porcupine, badger, red fox, mink, weasel, tree squirrel, ground squirrel, rabbit, coyote, raccoon, muskrat, skunk, beaver, prairie dogs, and many others (see Hibbard 1972). Waterfowl are abundant in the valley, including such permanent and migratory species as Canada goose, mallards, pintails, teal, canvasbacks, redheads, white pelican, sandhill crane, and great blue heron. Other large birds in the area are eagles, owls, and hawks. Songbirds are also abundant and include warblers, swallows, sparrows, thrushes, and western meadowlarks. Native game birds consist of grouse, prairie chicken, and bobwhite quail. Pheasant and wild turkey, now abundant, were introduced in historic times. Reptiles and amphibians are represented by a number of species of lizards and snakes, most notably the bull snake and prairie rattlesnake, and by various turtles, frogs, and toads. Fish including channel catfish, white bass, suckers, and paddlefish are native to the Missouri River. In historic times carp, walleye, and northern pike have been introduced. Mussels are also present in the Missouri and its tributary streams.

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Intrusions and Data Limitations:

With the exception of intrusions in limited areas of the floodplain, terrace, and uplands zones consisting of cultivation, gravel mining, and road and railroad construction (see overview map), the Cross Ranch Archeological District is in essentially pristine condition and much of its native character has been and continues to be maintained. Approximately 40% of the floodplain zone has been affected by cultivation, and two known sites have been altered by such activities. One of these sites, Ice Glider (320L110), is within the Cross Ranch Nature Preserve and will not be cultivated in the future. An estimated 35% of the terrace zone within the district has also been altered by cultivation. This has impacted three earthlodge villages of known significance (320L17, 320L422, and 320L423). Site 320L17 is within the area of the Cross Ranch Nature Preserve and it will not be subjected to future cultivation. The other two villages, 320L422 and 320L423, have not been cultivated in recent years. Substantial disturbance has occurred from road and railroad construction at Cross Ranch Village (320L14) and Upper Sanger Village (320L12). Upper Sanger Village has also been impacted to some extent by the grain elevator and loading dock recorded as site 320L196. The area of a "probable village" recorded by Will and Hecker (1944:109) in the S 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of section 18, township 143 north, range 81 west (later recorded as 320L15) appears to have been completely destroyed by gravel mining; it is not included in the district site inventory for this reason. Except for possible site 320L15, substantial areas of intact cultural deposit still remain at all earthlodge village sites in the district where the only other intrusions have been some archeological excavation and relic hunting.

None of the breaks zone area within the district has been altered by cultivation, and only a small area comprising less than 10% of the upland zone in the south unit of the district has been subjected to cultivation, which has now ceased. Other, very minor intrusions related to cattle ranching and homesteading activities are present throughout the district.

Cultivation has clearly led to the loss of data potential in several sites, particularly with reference to the destruction of microstratigraphic information in the upper 20-30 cm of site deposit. Even so, the spatial structure of many cultivated sites remains intact, and, in the earthlodge villages, many features such as pits, burials, and house floors exist undisturbed below the plowzone. Wood's (1985) work at Ice Glider illustrates that highly significant and interpretable data can be obtained from cultivated sites.

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forthcoming from studies based solely on an individual site or a number of sites of one type.

Research Topics:

Research topics that can be addressed utilizing the sites of the district as a data base are quite varied and broad-based. Within the context of addressing problems related to the dynamics of settlement and subsistence patterns during the ceramic period, the following research topics are viewed as paramount:

1. continued refinement and elaboration of regional and subarea culture-historic models encompassing the Plains Woodland and Village periods, and the accurate placement of individual sites and components within that framework;
2. determination of site and component age, seasonality, and function, and use of data from individual, contemporaneous sites to develop models of settlement-subsistence practices applicable to each major taxonomic unit within the region;
3. study of the relationship between changes in settlement-subsistence practices through time in the region and changes in climate and environment during the ceramic period;
4. contrastive and comparative study of settlement-subsistence practices during early Woodland, late Woodland, early Village, and late Village periods to document and explain changes in the relative importance of hunting, gathering, and horticulture during each period;
5. testing the model of Plains Village seasonality, developed from historic data, in which the seasonal cycle involved spring/summer/fall occupation in permanent settlements in the terrace zone and winter occupation in temporary villages in the floodplain zone (was this pattern induced by the presence of horses and local scarcity of timber during historic times, or does it have its roots and development in early Woodland or Village cultures?); and
6. establish the origin of Plains Village peoples and lifeways in the region, and test the hypothesis, based on Awatixa Hidatsa origin traditions, that some village groups in the region evolved in place from resident Plains Woodland populations.

Many sites in the district have a demonstrated or potential ability to contribute data relevant to these research topics, as the following examples serve to illustrate.

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Site Examples:

Cross Ranch Village (320L14): The Cross Ranch Village is situated in the edge of the terrace zone overlooking the Missouri River. It is presently interpreted as a permanent warm weather residential base for Plains Village horticulturalist/hunter-gatherers. The area of the Cross Ranch Village that was investigated in 1969 by the University of Missouri-Columbia/Dana College program contains the remains of at least nine houses (earthlodges), two of which were excavated at that time (Calabrese 1972), and a substantial area of extramural site area containing middens and other features. Both houses consist of a rectangular pattern of peripheral posts and a linear pattern of central posts. Other associated house features include posts marking house entrances and internal constructs, and hearths and storage pits. Radiocarbon dates and comparative artifactual analyses reveal that the village is attributable to the Plains Village tradition, Extended Middle Missouri variant, Nailati phase (A.D. 1300-1400). In addition to the remains of dwellings and a variety of technological implements (e.g., bone tools, chipped and ground stone tools and debris, and native ceramics), the site was found to contain an abundance of faunal and floral subsistence debris. Identified faunal remains include bison, antelope, deer/elk, dog/wolf, fox, beaver, various small mammals, various fish and reptiles, and mollusks. Floral remains consist of both native cultigens such as corn, squash, and beans, and wild plants such as pigweed, American plum, chokecherry, and grape. Wood, which was used as a building material, was also relatively abundant within the site and rather well preserved. Clearly, Cross Ranch village and the other earthlodge villages in the district have the ability to contribute a great deal of information toward the research topics identified above in regard to Plains Village utilization of the district during the spring/summer/fall months.

Legacy (320L252): The Legacy site is interpreted as a Late Plains Woodland campsite or occupation associated with the nearby Bundlemaker (320L159) bison kill site and processing station (Ahler et al. 1981). Both sites are located in the breaks zone. Testing of the site by UND in 1980 revealed a broad range of artifactual and ecofactual material, including ceramics, chipped stone tools and debris, fire-cracked rock, bone tools, and faunal and floral debris. Two fire hearths were encountered as circular areas of burned earth with associated charcoal. A radiocarbon date of 1230±570 B.P. was obtained on charcoal from the site. This date, and comparative artifactual analyses, resulted in the assignment of the site to the Late Plains Woodland period (A.D. 500-1000). The vast majority of the identifiable faunal remains are bison; minor amounts of bird, small mammal, dog/wolf/coyote, fox, and deer bone were also found. Sufficient faunal and floral remains exist in the site for productive pursuit of topics concerning both subsistence and seasonality. Deposits are also stratified beneath slopewash sediments, and studies of site geomorphology relative to occupation episodes will yield significant data on environmental change. Legacy, then, has a demonstrated potential to contribute data on the research topics identified above regarding Plains Woodland occupation of the breaks zone. Other identified Plains Woodland campsites in the breaks zone and Plains Village campsites in the terrace zone have a similar content and research potential.

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Bundlemaker (320L159): As mentioned above, the Bundlemaker site is bison kill/processing station located in a wooded draw in the breaks zone. Its primary component, consisting of a massive bone bed and associated kill/processing tools and debris, is attributed to the Late Plains Woodland period (Ahler et al. 1981). The remains of at least 1000 bison are estimated to occur in the site. The site also contains earlier (Late Plains Archaic/Early Woodland) and later (Plains Village) components. It is complexly stratified, with cultural components occurring throughout deposits greater than 2 m in depth and documenting use of the bison procurement location over at least a 1000 year period. The stratigraphy in the site is reflective of local hillslope erosion and stability episodes, indicating that the site deposits can yield data on relationships between cultural and environmental change. Bundlemaker is associated with a number of nearby Plains Woodland occupation or campsites such as Legacy (320L252). These sites form a highly important complex containing a wealth of data on Plains Woodland bison procurement strategies and related activities.

PG (320L148): The PG site lies on the northward facing edge of the terrace zone directly overlooking the forested Missouri River floodplain, in a physical setting similar to that also used for major earthlodge villages. The site was recorded as a general debris scattter in the surface survey, based on bone debris on the surface and ash encountered in coring, and it is classified as an activity area based on 1982 test excavation data (Ahler and Picha 1984). Testing revealed many separable components in the PG site. Discrete Knife River phase and Clark's Creek phase, Plains Village period components are vertically stratified in one part of the site, and a Plains Woodland period component occurs in a spatially separate part of the site. Evidence of several preceramic components occurs in stratified windblown deposits more than 2.0 m in depth. Several buried humic horizons occur in the windblown sediments, reflecting repeated episodes of aeolian transport of materials from the Missouri floodplain, potentially offering data on environmental change during the ceramic period. Test excavation gathered greatest information on the Clark's Creek phase component which is represented by a layer of processed and fragmented bison bone interspersed with stone and bone tools, flaking debris, and pottery. Radiocarbon dates from one of three hearths indicate a Clark's Creek phase use of the site in the period A.D. 1250-1300. The stone tool assemblage for the Plains Village period indicates a limited range of activities; in particular, perforators and graters are especially common, while hide scraping tools, ubiquitous in most Plains Village excavated samples, are absent. A similar stone tool composition occurs in the excavated sample from the Nailati phase, Plains Village period component at the Angus site (320L144) which lies in a similar physical setting a short distance from the PG site. The assemblage composition suggests seasonally restricted use of the PG site, perhaps by persons not reflecting a complete age and sex cross-section of the society, with activities at the site focusing on processing of bison remains, stone tool production using locally collected lithic raw materials, and maintenance/domestic activities involving perforators/graters. Season of occupation could be established from a larger excavated sample of faunal remains. The PG site, and nearby sites such as Angus and several others along the terrace edge, can contribute

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greatly to an understanding of seasonality and subsistence activities conducted outside the major villages during the Plains Village period.

Rabic (32OL179): The Rabic site consists of a rock cairn and a surrounding lithic scatter on a southwestward facing ridge point at the edge of the uplands, overlooking the breaks zone to the south. The cairn measures about 3 X 5 m in size and contains at least 66 rocks; the lithic scatter occupies a much larger surrounding area. The site lies on the southern edge of a large cluster of upland/breaks zone sites centered around and near the Bundlemaker bison kill site (32OL159) and the Levis Mound group (32OL109), many of which show evidence of use during the Late Woodland period. The site was test excavated in 1981 (Ahler et al. 1982:189-198). The area beneath and around the cairn contains evidence of testing and knapping of small cobbles and pebbles of locally available lithic raw materials including Knife River flint, silicified wood, and quartzites. Analysis indicates that both core reduction and production of small tools occurred there. A lack of patination in Knife River flint tools and flaking debris is interpreted to indicate that the site was used primarily during the Late Woodland through Plains Village periods. Limited tests in the cairn produced a human rib bone and a possible bison bone in addition to flaking debris. The presence of human bone suggests use of the site for necroceremonial activities; only a small part of the cairn was excavated, and a human burial may occur in unexcavated parts of the cairn. There is no definite indication that the lithic procurement/reduction activities and the cairn-related activities at the site are functionally related; they may simply be fortuitously superimposed onto the same physical setting. Further excavation at the site would likely produce diagnostic artifacts and would yield considerable data concerning specific kinds of resource procurement and religious activities occurring during the ceramic period in the breaks and upland zones.

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Item number 10

Page 1

CROSS RANCH ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT - NORTH UNIT

Quadrangle Names: Washburn, N. Dak.  
Turtle Creek SW, N. Dak.  
Fort Clark NE, N. Dak.  
Sanger, N. Dak.

Quadrangle Scale: 1:24000  
7.5 Minute Series

UTM References:

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing	Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	14	345950	5236690	<del>B</del>	14	346790	5236300
C	14	347920	5236270	<del>D</del>	14	348520	5235460
<del>E</del>	14	350810	5234940	<del>F</del>	14	349080	5233850
G	14	349230	5232240	H	14	348650	5230650
<del>I</del>	14	348720	5230050	<del>J</del>	14	348840	5229040
K	14	349110	5227430	<del>L</del>	14	348860	5227440
<del>M</del>	14	348760	5228580	N	14	348660	5228580
<del>O</del>	14	348660	5228880	P	14	348290	5228980
<del>Q</del>	14	348210	5229980	<del>R</del>	14	348130	5229980
S	14	347600	5230570	<del>T</del>	14	346800	5230580
<del>U</del>	14	346800	5230680	V	14	345190	5230720
W	14	345230	5232330	X	14	343610	5232380
Y	14	343660	5234360	Z	14	344460	5234340
<del>AA</del>	14	344800	5233950	BB	14	345260	5233920
<del>CC</del>	14	345240	5233130	DD	14	346060	5233110
<del>EE</del>	14	346040	5232710	FF	14	346860	5232700
GG	14	346940	5236020	HH	14	346110	5236040
<del>II</del>	14	346140	5236320	<del>JJ</del>	14	345940	5236310

CROSS RANCH ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT - SOUTH UNIT

Quadrangle Names: Fort Clark NE, N. Dak.  
Sanger, N. Dak.

Quadrangle Scale: 1:24000  
7.5 Minute Series

UTM References:

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing	Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
KK	14	348740	5225820	LL	14	348600	5224220
<del>MM</del>	14	348220	5224220	NN	14	348180	5222620
OO	14	345770	5222670	PP	14	345780	5223470
<del>QQ</del>	14	346600	5223460	<del>RR</del>	14	346610	5224260
SS	14	345800	5224280	TT	14	345820	5225460
<del>UU</del>	14	346640	5225440	<del>VV</del>	14	346640	5225060
<del>WW</del>	14	348240	5225020	XX	14	348260	5225820